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East only shortly after the massacre at Amboyna, at a time when at home directors of the London Company were besieging the government with requests for intervention and claims for damages against the Dutch. But even in the East there are not infrequent references to Dutch competition, to "the many threatenings of the Dutch" (p. 135), and occasions "wherein as in all things the Dutch have abused them" (p. 308). There are complaints also of the new rivalry of the Danes.

In the field of economics the development of the spice trade is now to be studied side by side with that of cotton goods, whose nomenclature from "caingoulons" to "trickandeos" does not thereby include either its alpha or omega. The methods of collecting a ship's load, the question of custom duties, private trade, rates of exchange, and the import of gold are all here involved and receive significant illustration.

Throughout the book the vicissitudes of native politics whether in Persia or India are a constant background to European interests. On page 312 there is noted the death early in 1629 of Shah Abbas whose alliance against the Portuguese had led to the capture of Ormus. His influence, interests, and diplomacy had, for some years past, been a subject of lively and frequent consideration to the English. So also in India civil war, political intrigues, the death of Jahangir, and finally the accession of Shah Jahan in 1628 were of importance in the history of the Mughal Empire and each reacted in various fashion on the fortunes of the English merchants, whose letters contain frequent reference to these events. But to have called attention to only these three fields of interest for which these documents are valuable is confessedly to have omitted many others which the limits of this notice must exclude. But first and last, the student is again indebted to Mr. Foster for his excellent work as editor.

ALFRED L. P. DENNIS.

Weltgeschichte seit der Völkerwanderung. In neun Bänden. Von THEODOR LINDNER, Professor an der Universität Halle. Sechster Band. (Stuttgart und Berlin: J. G. Cotta. 1909. Pp. xii, 577.)

PROFESSOR LINDNER is noteworthy in post-Rankian Germany as having the temerity to write a work on *Geschichtsphilosophie* and to undertake single-handed a history of the world since the Germanic invasions. After surveying the numerous co-operative histories in the latter field one turns with interest to see how well one scholar handles a problem which is now generally attacked by well-marshalled battalions of historians. The writer must confess at once that he laid down Professor Lindner's work with the distinct impression that the author in single combat had at many points come nearer to winning the day than many a regiment of historians carrying the colors of some publishing house or academic institution. It is stimulating in these days to find a man measuring himself by some great synthetic task in the field of historical

work, and there is a world of suggestiveness in the treatment by a proved scholar of great epochs in which special studies have given all students a certain basis of detailed knowledge. This is especially true of Professor Lindner's thoughtful work. He has not been bound to write history according to any plan not his own and the reader is under no obligations to do anything but read and reflect and disagree with a work which he and the author know cannot be the final word on the history of the world nor any part of it.

In volume VI. Professor Lindner covers the period between the Treaty of Westphalia and the beginnings of the French Revolution. In this period he sees two kinds of development, one political and the other intellectual, each pursuing a different course. The absolutistic state is the triumph of the political development and its watchword is compulsion, while in things of the mind the struggle is unceasing for freedom and the annexation of new fields of knowledge. Out of the strife of these two opposing tendencies has come concord, and the child of the union is our modern culture.

The first half of the volume is devoted to the political history of Europe to the death of Louis XIV. True to his general view, the author very properly gives England the leading place here as in other sections of the volume. One feels while reading his sketch of English history between 1603 and 1660 that others beside Queen Christina of Sweden thought the Puritans strongly tinctured with hypocrisy. It is suggestive, to say the least, to have a picture of Cromwell toned up by lines which hint at similarities between him and Philip II. of Spain and Ferdinand II. of Germany. In the summary of the work of Richelieu comes a comparison with Cromwell which emphasizes all the advantages and all the dangers that arise in a general history which though it stimulates thought among students may mislead the general reader. But space forbids any attempt to select points like these throughout the work. Economic changes are especially noticed in the brief account of Germany. Through the twenty-three pages given to the other states of western Europe treated *seriatim* there walks the ghost of Ploetz. Eastern Europe is made part of the Continent historically as well as geographically by brief chapters on Russia, Poland, and Turkey. One hundred pages are given to the political history of the years 1715 to 1789, with brief accounts of political theories and mercantilism. This is distinctly the weakest part of the book. One might expect from Professor Lindner and such a work some unified survey of the aims and accomplishments of the enlightened despots; and the arrangement of the work, though a perfectly defensible one, isolates somewhat too much the struggle for colonial dominion. The third book, a little less than one-fourth of the volume, gives a sweeping survey of the rise of the natural sciences, the changes in philosophic thought, the trend in literature, art, theology, and political thought, and the beginnings of the economic revolution. It is a sturdy and, on the whole, a successful piece

of thoughtful synthetic work. Here again England and Englishmen are given a leading place, especially Locke's influence on the thought of the eighteenth century. Space is given, though necessarily limited, to the beginnings of journalism, the historiography of the period, English Deism, Methodism, Pietism, and secret societies. The last forty-five pages deal with Asia and Africa in this period. America is reserved for treatment in the next volume.

The bibliography at the end is a further evidence, if it were necessary, of the author's wide familiarity with historical literature, though one misses some familiar titles.

GUY STANTON FORD.

The Declaration of Indulgence, 1672: a Study in the Rise of Organised Dissent. By FRANK H. BATE, M.A., B.Litt. With an Introduction by C. H. FIRTH, M.A., Regius Professor of Modern History in the University of Oxford. (London: Archibald Constable and Company. 1908. Pp. xiii, 143, lxxxix, vi.)

THE Declaration of Indulgence of 1672 has a two-fold interest in English history. It was the culmination of a long series of attempts to solve the perplexing politico-religious problems of the time, and thus marks an epoch in the history of toleration. But it has further importance in the more purely political field as one of the measures of preparation for the Third Dutch War, along with the Stop of the Exchequer, the prorogation of Parliament, and the conciliation of the fanatic or desperado group of the old army faction. In this study, which was presented as a thesis for the degree of Bachelor of Letters at Oxford, Mr. Bate approaches the subject wholly from the first point of view. In a sense his subtitle is a truer description of his work, for more than half the essay is concerned with the rise of organized dissent from 1660 to 1672, and the Declaration is treated almost entirely as a part of that movement. Though his story is clearly and fairly told, its narrow range and the avoidance of many larger issues of politics with which the toleration policy was closely bound up causes this study, while valuable and suggestive, to lose a certain depth of interest and breadth of perspective which the inclusion of other tendencies would have given it. In some parts it is rather a summary of what has previously been known than distinctly original. It is not to be expected nor perhaps desired that its discoveries or conclusions should be startling or revolutionary. In the reviewer's opinion scarcely enough is made of the rising sentiment for toleration of Protestant dissent in the years preceding the Declaration nor of the preference exhibited by the Nonconformists for persecution as against the toleration of Catholics. The introduction of a bill for the ease of Protestant dissenters into Parliament is, in a sense, a more important event than the Declaration itself, and is perhaps too lightly treated here. This consideration appears most clearly in the account